



ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

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AADT	adjusted average daily traffic
ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
AFO (formerly ADO & RPRA)	Albuquerque Field Office (formerly Albq. District Office & Rio Puerco Resource Area)
AMP	Allotment Management Plan
APHIS	Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service
APLIC	Avian Power Line Interaction Committee
ARPA	Archeological Resources Protection Act
AUM	animal unit month
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BLU	Biophysical Land Unit
C	Custodial (category for grazing allotments)
CDNST	Continental Divide National Scenic Trail
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CR	County Road
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ERMA	Extensive Recreation Management Area
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy & Management Act
FR	Federal Register
FS, USFS	U.S. Forest Service
FWS, USFWS	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
GMP	General Management Plan
HMP	Habitat Management Plan
I	Improve (category for grazing allotments)

IBLA	Interior Board of Land Appeals
IM	Instruction Memorandum
LAC	Limits of Acceptable Change (monitoring system)
M	Maintain (category for grazing allotments)
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Act
NCA	National Conservation Area
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NM	New Mexico
NMDG&F	New Mexico Department of Game & Fish
NMSH&TD	New Mexico State Highway & Transportation Dept.
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS (formerly SCS)	Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly Soil Conservation Service)
NWPS	National Wilderness Preservation System
OHV	off-highway vehicle
P.L.	Public Law
P.L. 100-225	Enabling legislation for the El Malpais National Conservation Area & National Monument
PNC	Potential Natural Community
R.	Range
RIM Plan	Range Improvement Maintenance Plan (for wilderness)
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RN	roaded natural (recreation opportunity)
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
RPRA	Rio Puerco Resource Area

Sec.	Section
SPM	semi-primitive motorized (recreation opportunity)
SPNM	semi-primitive nonmotorized (recreation opportunity)
SFO (formerly SRA)	Socorro Field Office (formerly Socorro Resource Area)
SRMA	Special Recreation Management Area
SRP	special recreation permit
T.	Township
T&E	threatened & endangered species
USC	United States Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDC	U.S. Department of Commerce
USDI	U.S. Department of the Interior
VRM	visual resource management
WSA	Wilderness Study Area

GLOSSARY

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allotment	An area of land designated and managed for livestock grazing.
allotment management plan (AMP)	A documented program that applies to rangeland operations on public land. An AMP (1) is prepared in consultation with the permittee(s) or lessee(s) involved; (2) prescribes the manner and extent to which livestock operations will be conducted; (3) describes the type, location, ownership, and general specifications for the rangeland developments to be installed and maintained; and (4) contains other provisions relating to livestock grazing and prescribed objectives, consistent with applicable law.
alluvial fan	A fan-shaped accumulation of disintegrated soil material, water-deposited and located in a position where the water departs from a steep course to enter a flat plain or open valley bottom.
animal unit month (AUM)	The amount of food or forage required for one month by a mature cow, cow and calf, or the equivalent.
Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)	An area of public land where special management attention is needed to prevent irreparable damage to important historical, cultural or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.
arterial road	Often referred to as a “primary access route,” provides main access to large blocks of public land for its use, development, protection and administration. Generally open to public use.
back country byway	<p>A BLM component of the National Scenic Byway System that focuses primarily on corridors with high scenic, historical, archaeological, or other public interest values. The road may vary from a single-track bike trail to a low-speed paved road traversing back country areas. The byways are subdivided into four types based on characteristics. (Source: BLM Manual 8357)</p> <p><u>Type I</u> - Roads with pavement or an all-weather surface and grades that are negotiable by a normal touring car. Usually narrow, slow-speed, secondary roads.</p> <p><u>Type II</u> - Roads that require high-clearance vehicles, usually not paved but with some type of surfacing. Grades, curves, and road surface can be negotiated with a 2-wheel-drive, high-clearance vehicle without undue difficulty.</p> <p><u>Type III</u> - Roads that require 4-wheel-drive or other specialized vehicles such as dirt bikes or all-terrain vehicles (ATVs). Usually not surfaced, but maintained for safety and resource protection purposes. They have grades, tread surfaces, and other characteristics that require specialized vehicles to negotiate.</p> <p><u>Type IV</u> - Trails managed to accommodate dirt bike, mountain bike, snowmobile or ATV use. Usually single-track.</p>
BLM sensitive species	Those wildlife and plant species (formerly Category 2) for which the USFWS has information available that indicates they might warrant listing, but more

	information is needed to propose them as endangered or threatened.
candidate species	Those wildlife and plant species (formerly Category 1) for which the USFWS has sufficient information on their biological status to propose them as endangered or threatened, but for which a proposed rule has not been developed.
cherry-stemmed road	<i>An unofficial term used to describe the way a boundary is drawn to exclude such things as a road or other route of travel, a feature, facility, or structural range improvement that enters into the area with the resulting boundary resembling a cherry-stem.</i>
Class II airshed	Under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Program, lands are divided into one of three classes. Class I areas have air that is pristine, such as in some national parks and wilderness areas, and almost no increase in air contaminant levels is allowed. Class II areas allow moderate development, and Class III areas allow extensive growth. The El Malpais NCA and National Monument are Class II areas.
closed basin	An area of land in which topography prevents the occurrence of visible surface water outflow. It is closed hydrologically if neither surface nor underground outflow can occur.
collector road	A BLM road that usually provides primary access to a large block of public land, and connects with arterial and local roads, or is an extension of a public road system. Such a road accommodates mixed traffic and serves many uses, generally receiving the highest volume of traffic of all roads in the BLM road system.
community	General term that can be applied to vegetation types of any size or longevity.
competition	Any interaction that is mutually detrimental to both participants, occurring between species that share limited resources.
composition	Typically refers to the makeup of a plant community whose individual plant species are designated as parts of a unified whole.
contiguous lands	Pertains to wilderness, lands or legal subdivisions having a common boundary. Lands having only a common corner are not contiguous.
critical habitat	Portions of the habitat of a wildlife population that, if destroyed or adversely modified, would result in a reduction of the population to a greater extent than destruction of other portions of the habitat. Also, a specific area formally designated by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior or Commerce that is determined to be essential to the survival and recovery of a threatened or endangered species or one proposed for listing.
cultural resource inventory classes	<u>Class I--Existing Data Inventory:</u> An inventory study of a specific area designed to provide a narrative overview from existing cultural resource information, and to provide a compilation of existing cultural resource site data on which to base the BLM's site record system. <u>Class II--Sampling Field Inventory:</u> A sample-oriented field inventory designed

to locate and record, from surface and exposed profile indications, all cultural resources within a portion of a specific area. This inventory allows an objective estimate of the nature and distribution of cultural resources in a larger area, and is used in management and planning activities as an accurate predictor of cultural resources in a planning area. Alternatively, a Class II inventory is used for a specific project in which an intensive field inventory (Class III) is not practical or necessary.

Class III--Intensive Field Inventory: An inventory designed to locate and record, from surface and exposed profile indications, all cultural resource sites within a specific area. Usually, upon completion of such inventories, no further cultural resource inventory work is needed in that area. Appropriate on small project areas, all areas to be disturbed, and primary cultural resource areas.

designated route

A vehicular route of travel that has been approved through the land-use planning process for motor vehicle use in accordance with the OHV area designation.

dirt tank
(earthen tank)

Usually a permanent earthen structure for holding water temporarily, built in areas of high rainfall runoff such as arroyos, canyons or swales.

dispersed recreation

Refers to more spatially dispersed, resource-dependent (not facility-dependent) types of outdoor recreation such as fishing, hunting, backpacking and back-country exploring.

diversity

The relative degree of abundance of wildlife species, plant species, communities, habitats or habitat features per unit area; a combination of species richness and species evenness.

Species Richness - The number of species per unit area within a community.

Species Evenness - The distribution of individuals among the species, or between species.

easement

An interest in land that entitles the holder to enter upon land owned by another for a particular purpose. The easement confers a right of entry, not merely a permissive license that can be revoked at any time. An exclusive road easement grants control to the U.S. and may allow it to authorize third-party use and set road use rules.

ecosystem

The sum of the plant community, animal community and physical environment in a particular region or habitat.

endangered species

Federally Listed--Any species of animal or plant in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

State Listed (Group One)--Species whose prospect of survival or recruitment in a certain area of the state is in jeopardy in the foreseeable future.

State Listed (Group Two)--Species whose prospect of survival or recruitment in a certain area of the state may become jeopardized in the foreseeable future.

Environmental

A concise public document for which a federal agency is responsible that serves

Assessment (EA)	to (1) briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or a Finding of No Significant Impact, (2) aid an agency's compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) when no EIS is needed, or (3) facilitate preparation of an EIS when needed. An EA includes brief discussions of the need for the proposal, of alternatives including the proposed action [as required by Sec. 102(2) of NEPA], of the environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives, and a listing of agencies and persons consulted.
ephemeral water	A body of water (e.g., stream, pond) that flows or exists only in direct response to precipitation. Such flow or existence is usually of short duration.
exchange	A trading of public land (surface or subsurface estate) that usually does not have high public value, for land in other ownerships that does have value for public use, management, protection and enjoyment. The exchange may benefit other agencies as well as the BLM.
exotic	Typically a non-native plant or animal.
fault	A fracture in the earth's crust accompanied by a displacement of one side with respect to the other.
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, which mandated the BLM Wilderness Review. (Often referred to and pronounced as "Flipma.")
forage (competitive)	Plants used as food by large herbivores such as cattle, and by large and small wildlife.
forb	Any herbaceous (non-woody) plant that is not a grass or grass-like plant.
grandfathered	Section 603(c) of FLPMA directs the BLM to manage lands under wilderness review "so as not to impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness . . ." However, Section 603(c) also provides a special exception to the "nonimpairment" criteria. Mining, grazing, and mineral leases existing on the date of approval of FLPMA (October 21, 1976) may continue in the same manner and degree even if these uses impair wilderness values. Such uses are "grandfathered."
grazing preference	The total number of AUMs of livestock grazing on public land apportioned and attached to base property owned or controlled by a permittee or lessee.
habitat	An area where a plant or animal lives. Sum total of environmental conditions in the area.
Habitat Management Plan (HMP)	A written and officially approved wildlife habitat plan for a specific geographic area of public land. An HMP identifies wildlife-habitat and related objectives, establishes the sequence of actions for achieving them, and outlines procedures for evaluating accomplishments.
hardening	Development of recreation areas to prevent or limit the impact of recreational use on soil, vegetation and other resources. Methods of development include construction of trails and designated use areas such as campsites and picnic sites.

herbaceous	Any flowering plant (i.e., grass, grass-like, or forb) except those that develop persistent woody stems above ground.
herbaceous vegetation	Having the nature of an herb, grass or grass-like plant whose stem withers to the ground after each season's growth.
historical cultural resources	All mines, ranches, towns, resorts, railroads, trails and other evidence of human use in the United States from the entrance of the Spanish to 1932.
igneous rocks	Rocks formed by solidification of heat-melted rock below the earth's crust.
inholding	Private or state-owned land inside the boundary of a wilderness study area but excluded from it.
intensive inventory	The second major step in the BLM wilderness review process. Roadless areas are carefully inventoried for wilderness characteristics, resulting in the identification of wilderness study areas.
intrusion	A feature (landform, vegetation, or structure) that is generally considered out of context because of excessive contrast and disharmony with the characteristic landscape.
jacal	A construction technique that involves building a brush superstructure, then plastering it with mud.
<i>kipuka</i>	<i>An island of older vegetated basalt flows surrounded by more recent flows.</i>
lithic	A stone or rock exhibiting human modification. Generally applies to projectile points, scrapers and chips, rather than to ground stone.
lithic scatter	A prehistoric cultural site at which flakes, cores and stone tools are located, indicating the manufacture or use of tools.
local road	This usually serves a smaller area than a collector road, and connects to collector roads or public road systems. Local roads receive lower volumes, carry fewer traffic types, and generally serve fewer users. Often called two- tracks, ways, or back-country routes, they are usually not maintained.
malpais	Rough country composed of dark basaltic lava.
minimum tool rule	Tools, equipment or structures may be used by land management agencies when they are the minimum needed to protect wilderness resources, or in emergency situations for the health and safety of visitors. The chosen tool, equipment or structure should be the one that <u>least degrades</u> wilderness values temporarily or permanently.
multiple use management	The management of the various surface and subsurface earth resources so they are used in the combination that best meets the present and future needs of the American people. Consists of managing the following resources and uses: domestic livestock grazing, fish and wildlife development and use, industrial development, mineral production, human occupancy, outdoor recreation, timber

	production, watershed protection, and preservation of wilderness and other public values.
noxious	An undesirable plant or animal that potentially produces a harmful or undesirable chemical compound.
off-highway vehicle (OHV)	Any motorized vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland or other terrain.
OHV use	Any use by a motorized vehicle off paved roads, or roads and trails that are regularly and frequently maintained for general transportation purposes.
perennial stream	A stream or portion of a stream that flows continuously.
petroglyph	A form of rock art manufactured by incising, scratching or pecking designs into rock surface.
playa	The usually dry and level lake plain that occupies the lowest part of a closed depression.
prescribed burning	Controlled application of fire, either deliberately or by natural ignition, to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state. Such burning is done under specified environmental conditions that allow the fire to be confined to a certain area, while at the same time producing the effects required to meet planned resource management objectives.
primitive and unconfined recreation	In the BLM wilderness review process, refers to those activities that provide dispersed, undeveloped recreation not requiring facilities or motorized equipment.
public land	Any land and interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM, without regard to how the U.S. acquired ownership. The exceptions are lands held on the Outer Continental Shelf; held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts and Eskimos; and those for which the U.S. retains the minerals, but the surface is private.
public land laws	The body of laws that regulate the administration of the public land and its resources.
rangeland	Land used for grazing by livestock and big-game animals on which the vegetation is dominated by grasses, grass-like plants, forbs or shrubs.
rangeland improvement	Any activity or program on or relating to rangelands that is designed to improve production of forage, change vegetative composition, control patterns of use, provide water, stabilize soil and water conditions, and provide habitat for livestock or wildlife.
raptor	Any predatory bird (e.g., falcon, hawk, eagle, owl) that has feet with sharp talons adapted for seizing prey and a hooked beak for tearing flesh.
reconnaissance survey	Cultural resources field survey that is less systematic, less intensive or

	otherwise does not fully meet inventory standards (refer to “cultural resource inventory classes--Class II and Class III”). May be useful for checking Class I or II inventory conclusions, or for developing recommendations about further inventory needs in previously unsurveyed areas.
right-of-way	An authorization to use public land for a specified purpose such as a road, powerline, pipeline, water well or communication site.
riparian	Relating to, living or located on the bank of a watercourse (river, stream) or lake.
riparian functional ratings	<p><u>Properly Functioning Condition</u>--Riparian areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform or large woody debris is present to (1) reduce the stream energy associated with high waterflows, thereby decreasing erosion and improving water quality; (2) filter sediment, capture bedload and aid floodplain development; (3) improve floodwater retention and groundwater recharge; (4) develop root masses that stabilize streambanks against cutting action; (5) develop diverse ponding and channel characteristics to provide the habitat, water depth, duration and temperature necessary for fish production, waterfowl breeding and other uses; and (6) support greater biodiversity.</p> <p><u>Functional--At Risk</u>--Riparian areas in functional condition, but an existing soil, water, or vegetative attribute makes them susceptible to degradation.</p> <p><u>Nonfunctional</u>--Riparian areas clearly not providing adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris to reduce the stream energy associated with high waterflows. These areas do not decrease erosion, improve water quality, or have the other characteristics listed above.</p>
riparian/wetland vegetation	Vegetation that occurs in or adjacent to drainage ways or their floodplains.
roadless	Refers to the absence of roads that have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use. A trail maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road.
roadless area	An area that is roadless and bounded by a road, the edge of a right-of-way, other land ownership, or a significant imprint of humans.
rock art (petroglyph or pictograph)	A general term for the pecking, incising or painting of designs onto rock surfaces.
seral stage	The developmental stage of a plant community in which the community exhibits some directional, cumulative, non-random change in species composition over a period of 1 to 500 years.
sedimentary rocks	Rocks formed by the accumulation of matter suspended in liquid.
Sikes Act program	A program among the U.S. Forest Service, BLM and New Mexico Department of Game & Fish wherein \$5 is collected from each hunter and fisher using Forest Service and BLM lands in New Mexico. The collected funds go back to the agencies to restore and improve fish and wildlife habitats.

solitude	For the purpose of the BLM wilderness review process, defined as the state of being alone or remote from habitation. An isolated, unfrequented or secluded place with the opportunity to avoid the sights, sounds and evidence of humans and their activities.
special-status plants & animals	Species that are (1) officially listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered by the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act, (2) listed or proposed for listing by a state in a category implying potential endangerment or extinction, and (3) designated by each BLM State Director as sensitive.
split estate	A situation in which the mineral (subsurface) estate is owned or controlled by a party other than the owner of the surface land area.
steppe	Arid land characterized as level and without forests, usually in large tracts, regions of extreme temperature range, and windblown soil.
storage tank	A permanent water-holding structure used to supply water to troughs or pipelines.
supplemental values	Features of ecological, geological, or other scientific, educational, scenic or historical value that may be present in a wilderness inventory unit. These are not necessary criteria for wilderness suitability, as stated in the Wilderness Act of 1964, but must be assessed during the intensive wilderness inventory.
thinning	A forestry process used to remove a portion of the trees or shrubs within a stand through mechanical means.
trail	A route of travel usually associated with recreational use and considered a recreational facility. May be designed and built for one or more uses, or developed through continuous use.
trailhead	The parking area, signs and other facilities available at the beginning and/or end of a trail.
threatened species	Any species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant part of its range.
vegetation treatments	Methods used to control the growth and spread of undesirable vegetation by chemical or mechanical means, or by fire.
vehicular way	A two-wheel track maintained solely by the passage of vehicles; does not constitute a road or route (which has been maintained or improved by mechanical means, such as hand or power machinery or tools).
visual resource management (VRM) classes	VRM classes are based on relative visual ratings of inventoried lands. Each describes the different degree of modification allowed to the basic elements of the landscape. (Refer to Appendix E for the minimum management objectives for each class.)
volcanic rock	A heat-formed rock resulting from volcanic action at or near the earth's surface.

wilderness	As defined in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964, "A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." Such an area (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of humans substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) contains at least 5,000 acres of land for its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value. Also, an area formally designated by the Congress as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
wilderness characteristics	Those traits of wilderness described in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act, including size, naturalness, solitude, primitive and unconfined types of recreation, and supplemental values.
wilderness inventory	A written evaluation of public land showing on a map those lands that meet the wilderness criteria as established under Section 603(a) of FLPMA and Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act. Once an inventory has been done, the lands meeting the criteria are released from further wilderness consideration.
wilderness review	The entire wilderness inventory, study and reporting phases of the BLM's wilderness program.
wilderness study	The process of analyzing and planning opportunities for wilderness preservation, along with other resource uses, within the BLM's land-use planning system.
Wilderness Study Area (WSA)	A roadless area that has been inventoried and found to have wilderness characteristics as described in Section 603 of FLPMA and Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act.
wildlife	Includes all species of mammals, birds, crustaceans, amphibians, reptiles, or their offspring or eggs, that whether raised in captivity or not, are normally found in a wild state. Feral horses and burros are excluded.
withdrawal	An action that restricts the use of public land and segregates it from some or all of the public land and/or mineral laws.



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